

# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. [redacted] government controls and procedures and local customs in Hungary. Included in this report is information on the following topics: (documents required and procedures followed in traveling in non-restricted, restricted, and border areas; requirements for housing registration and deregistration, and means of obtaining housing; customs practiced and procedures followed in eating in restaurants and buying food; customs and procedures in connection with various social activities; procedures followed in obtaining medical and dental care; various personal matters such as haircuts, laundry, and the purchase of clothing; procedures and rates for mailing letters, packages, and printed matter; procedures followed and documents required in connection with employment; authorizations required for entrance to and within border zones and other restricted areas; handling documents of deceased persons; and professional and amateur radio operations.)

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ARMY review completed.

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED. ADVANCE INFORMATION

Summary: This report contains information on [redacted] Hungary. Included are data on: documents required and procedures followed in traveling in non-restricted, restricted, and border areas; requirements for housing registration and deregistration, and means of obtaining housing; customs practiced and procedures followed in eating in restaurants and buying food; customs and procedures in connection with various social activities; procedures followed in obtaining medical and dental care; various personal matters such as haircuts, laundry, and the purchase of clothing; procedures and rates for mailing letters, packages, and printed matter; procedures followed and documents required in connection with employment; authorizations required for entrance to and within border zones and other restricted areas; handling documents of deceased persons; and professional and amateur radio operations.

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## Introduction

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The following is a list of locations referred to in this report, with coordinates for each:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Geographical Coordinates</u>	<u>UTM Coordinates</u>
EGER	N47-54, E17-58	XP-2110
ESZTERGOM	N47-47, E18-44	CT-3095
GYŐR	N47-41, E17-38	XN-9884
LILA FÜRED	N48-05, E20-37	DU-7129
MISKOLC	N48-06, E20-47	DU-8428
MOSONMAGYARÓVÁR	N47-52, E17-16	XP-6904
SZOB	N46-18, E17-16	XN-7430
SZOMBATHELY	N47-14, E16-37	XN-2334
VESZPRÉM	N47-05, E17-54	XN-2019
VISEGRÁD	N47-47, E18-58	CT-9855

## A. TRAVEL IN INTERIOR NON-RESTRICTED AREAS

1. Passenger Trains

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No authorizations were required for traveling on trains to non-restricted areas within Hungary. Documents, baggage, and travelers were not checked or inspected, either prior to boarding the train, during the trip, or upon departure from the train. Tickets were obtained at the ticket windows in the railroad station. Ticket windows were classified according to the class of ticket and the distance of the destination, and there were no special windows for certain social groups. Military personnel on leave, upon showing their leave papers, were given a 66 percent discount. Tickets were not bought for a certain destination, but for a certain number of kilometers. Although it was possible to buy tickets after boarding the train, a very large amount was added to the price of the ticket. Tickets were checked enroute, on express trains they were checked after every stop, on local trains, the conductor checked tickets continually, walking from one end of the train to the other. Tickets were collected when the travelers left the station by a conductor who stood at the station exit, but since the exits were usually wide enough for three or four people to pass through at once, passengers gave up their tickets only if it were convenient for them. Document checks were not made at this time. Seats were taken on a first-come-first-serve basis, and priorities were not given to specific individuals or classes if the trains were crowded.

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2. International Trains

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Officially, passengers on an international train were not permitted to take visitors into their compartments just prior to departure, but in reality, it was done all the time.

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Officially, the immediate area surrounding an international train was restricted to visitors who had purchased platform tickets. Many visitors in the Budapest station purchase these platform tickets when asked for them on the platform, others simply ignored the railroad personnel checking for them. The only check made on visitors saying farewell to friends and relatives was for platform tickets. The price of the platform tickets was 20-30 fillers. No documentation checks were made when they were purchased. Normally, there was not a crowd or even a fairly large group around an incoming or outgoing international train in the railroad station.

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After leaving BUDAPEST, train did not make any stops before reaching the border. Baggage was checked and stamped enroute by the customs inspectors. At BUDAPEST, border guards and customs inspectors boarded the train, but the customs inspection was not a rigid one. The inspectors asked the travelers if they had any restricted goods, and how much money they had; they did not look into the suitcases. Enroute, the border guard officer collected the passports or travel permits and the personnel identification books of the passengers. When the train stopped at the border, the officer got off the train with the documents and took them over to the border station house. After approximately an hour and a half, the officer returned and gave the documents back to the passengers. There were no other special formalities to be observed.

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Some of the international trains had cars attached to them whose destination was within Hungary. Other than their tickets, no special authorizations were required of passengers using the through-service cars. The availability of these cars to passengers whose destination was within Hungary was left to the discretion of the conductor.

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the conductor ask passengers to go sit in the Pécs car because there was only enough room in the through car for the passengers leaving Hungary. No one had checked their tickets when they entered the through car. had there been enough room in the through car, the conductor would not have asked them to move.

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3. Freight Trains

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officially, travel by freight trains was prohibited and "hopping" freight trains was very rare. Because freight trains operated in yards separate from those of passenger trains, and because civilians other than railroad workers would have been conspicuous in freight yards, the only feasible place for boarding freights would be at one of the numerous small stopping places along the route. railroad workers did ride on the freight trains. guards riding only on military trains.

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4. Buses

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Tickets were purchased at the bus station, and travel authorizations were not required before a traveler could purchase a ticket. If a passenger boarded the bus at a bus stop where there was no ticket office, he could purchase his ticket on the bus. [ ] special rates were given to employees of the bus lines. Military personnel were given special rates only on lines where there were no trains. There were long distance bus runs, but in most cases it was more expensive to travel by these than to travel by train. Buses were more commonly utilized by travelers between towns through which trains did not pass. Trains were not a great deal faster than buses. Passengers' documents were not checked either when boarding the bus, enroute, or when departing from the bus, and bus drivers did not keep a list of the passengers' names or any other information concerning them.

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[ ] the buses used in the cities were manufactured by Ikarusz in 1950. [ ] These buses were approximately 5 m long, 2 m wide, and 270 cm high. Most of them were dark blue, but a few of them which had been lent to China and then later returned to Hungary were red. The capacity of the buses used in the cities was approximately 25 passengers. The motors were located in the front between the driver's compartment on the left and a compartment on the right where non-paying passengers, such as police, rode. These two front compartments were closed off from the rest of the bus. The buses had two doors; the rear door was the entrance, and the front door was the exit.

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[ ] some of the buses used for travel between cities [ ] were gray and were approximately 8 m long, 2 m wide, and 270 cm high. Their capacity was approximately 40 passengers. Their motors were in the back end, and there was only one door. In a few cases, buses similar in design to the city buses were used for travel between cities. The outside appearance of such buses was almost identical to that of those used in the cities. They had only one door, however, which was located toward the front of the bus, and they were gray.

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5. Trucks

[ ] the government took over all trucks. [ ] because all trucks were government property and could be used only for official business, travel by truck for personal business was not permitted. Each truck had with it, at all times, a trip ticket, issued by the office of the agency to which the truck was assigned. The trip ticket indicated the destination, cargo, and passengers. [ ] along the highways there were check points at which police checked trip tickets. These inspection points were not permanent but consisted of a policeman either on foot or in a police car. Between 1955 and 1957 [ ] several times in the newspapers of arrests having been made for improper use of trucks after police had stopped a truck on the road and discovered that the trip ticket was not in order. [ ] heavy fines were imposed on the violators and [ ] the truck had been taken away from the office to which it had been assigned. Because of these restrictions and the heavy penalties imposed upon violators of them, travel by truck was very unusual, except in times of emergency.

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[ ] in other rare instances, which probably occurred when there was available some sort of hiding place in the compartment of the truck for the passenger. the fee would have been something less than the train or bus fare. [ ] as in the case of all other government officials in Hungary, some police were amenable to bribes and some were not. [ ] at the check stations the personal identification documents of the authorized travelers were checked also. [ ] all main highways were used by long distance trucks. Signaling with the thumb was not a common method for obtaining a ride. Usually, the hitch-hiker would attempt to stop a truck by stepping out on the road with his arm raised and the palm of his hand turned forward signaling to the driver to stop.

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#### 6. Bicycle, Horse, Burro, and Foot

[ ] must register the bicycle at the police station [ ]

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[ ] No special permits were required to travel by bicycle, other than the regular bicycle registration certificate.

Bicycles were stopped by the police for the purpose of checking on whether or not the bicycle had been properly registered, and at these check points, personal identification was also checked. All of the check points [ ] were temporary and could have been set up anywhere. [ ] surprise checks on registration were very rare; [ ]

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[ ] usually, unless the traveler had committed some traffic violation, he was not stopped. It was possible to avoid these check points by watching ahead for them and turning off onto a side road. [ ]

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[ ] no travel authorizations were required for travel by horse, burro, or foot, although he never saw anyone traveling by horse or burro. Except on secondary roads between small country villages [ ] very few travelers on foot or bicycle.

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#### 7. Boats

##### a. Excursion Boats

Excursion trips were made on the Danube and Tisza Rivers and on Lake Balaton. [ ] excursion trips on Lake Balaton, in BUDAPEST, and from BUDAPEST to VISEGRAD. No special procedures had to be followed, nor were any special documents required for passage on these boats. Tickets were purchased at the boat landing pier. No document checks were made by the river police. [ ] While travel by boat was cheaper, it was so slow, particularly on upstream runs, [ ] it was not a practical way to travel.

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##### b. Freight Steamers and River Barges

[ ] the Danube in BUDAPEST, [ ] freight steamers carrying farmers with their produce to the Budapest market places. [ ] traveling on a freight steamer would have been too slow to be practical.

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## c. International Boats

Occasionally, the Touring, Traveling, Transport, and Purchase Company, Limited (IBUSZ) scheduled a boat to carry passengers to a foreign country. These were usually tourist trips, and all of the passengers were included on one collective travel permit. [redacted] in People's Freedom (Nep Szabadsag) an announcement of such a trip [redacted]

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[redacted] residence. There was a great demand for passage on these boats; [redacted] early in the morning on the first day that applications were being [redacted] by noon of that day all space had been taken. Between 1950 and 1954 in BUDAPEST [redacted] Yugoslav police motor launches following behind boats which had come into Hungary from Yugoslavia.

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8. Automobiles

## a. How Automobiles Were Obtained

[redacted] officials or professional men whose work necessitated a great deal of traveling usually had automobiles at their disposal, and high government officials traveled a great deal by car. [redacted] government-owned automobiles were issued to government offices on the basis of need for performing official duties. [redacted] two ways in which permits for purchasing privately owned automobiles could be obtained: one, on the basis of need in doing their work, such as doctors, and two, as a decoration for outstanding performance on their jobs, such as Stakhanovites. One also could obtain an automobile by winning in the national lottery. All automobiles used in Hungary were imported. [redacted] government-owned automobiles were purchased in huge lots and issued to government offices on the basis of current need. Almost all police cars were Soviet Pobeda automobiles. [redacted] as a rule, high government officials usually had Soviet ZIS or ZIM automobiles, but other than this, there seemed to be no attempt to issue any particular type automobile to specific classes of officials. Most of the automobiles used in Hungary were Soviet-manufactured. The Ministry of National Defense and the police department had the majority of the vehicles assigned to them. Automobiles were very expensive in Hungary [redacted] the type of privately owned automobile purchased usually depended upon what was available at the time. Some other models of cars [redacted] seen more frequently in Hungary were the Skoda and the Spartak (Czechoslovak), and the Wartburg (German).

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## b. License Plates

Two license plates were issued for each automobile: one was placed on the front, and one on the back of the automobile. The front plate was approximately 10 cm wide by 30 cm long. The back plate was approximately 20 cm by 20 cm.

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## c. Permits Required for Use of Automobiles

## (1) Permits Required for Automobiles Assigned to the Ministry of National Defense

[redacted] the Military Technical Institute [redacted]  
[redacted] had some automobiles assigned to it [redacted]

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For trips within the city limits, the only requirement was that the driver maintain a trip ticket. The trip ticket had on it the names of all persons in the automobile. Checks were made in the city on such trip tickets by soldiers detailed to military police duty. The military police stopped only Ministry of National Defense automobiles, and Ministry of National Defense automobiles were stopped only by the military police. For trips outside the city, passengers were required to have personal travel orders and the driver of the automobile maintained the trip ticket. [redacted] military police check stations on the main highways on the outskirts of BUDAPEST; [redacted] they stopped Ministry of National Defense automobiles for the purpose of checking trip tickets and travel orders. [redacted] there were also check points along the highways between cities.

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## (2) Permits Required for Automobiles Assigned to Government Offices Other Than MON

[redacted] trip tickets were required of all government automobiles for traveling. [redacted]

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[redacted] no [redacted] travel orders were required for passengers in automobiles assigned to government offices other than MON.

## (3) Requirements for Using Privately Owned Automobiles

[redacted] no [redacted] trip tickets were required for trips in privately owned automobiles, but gasoline was rationed. [redacted] travelers obtained gasoline from stations in towns along the way. The only chauffeur-driven cars [redacted] were those of very high government officials.

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## d. Traveling by Automobiles in Restricted Areas

[redacted] restricted installations in a Ministry of National Defense [redacted] the Physics Research Center (Központi Fizikai Kutató). [redacted] at the gate [redacted] a temporary entrance permit [redacted] not [redacted] given a sticker or tag for the automobile [redacted] allowed to take the automobile into the restricted area [redacted]

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In April each year, one section of BUDAPEST was blocked off for the purpose of holding the Independence Day Parade. [redacted]

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[redacted] the only automobiles allowed into this area were those with stickers on their windshields. The stickers were approximately 10 cm wide by 15 cm long and had printed on them either "April 4, 1955" or "Rendezo" (Organizer).

[redacted] no [redacted] special stickers or tags were issued for crossing the borders. [redacted] a newsreel in which a border guard stopped a car in the area of the Austrian-Hungarian border. The driver showed the guard his travel permit. [redacted] if there had been a sticker on the car, the guard would not have had to stop the car.

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## 9. Airplanes

### a. How Tickets Were Obtained

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Tickets were obtained and paid for at the office of the Hungarian State Air Enterprises (MALÉV), which was located in BUDAPEST. No documents or travel orders were required to obtain passage on flights within Hungary. In order to obtain space, passengers had to be scheduled for passage before the traveling date, and although there was no official requirement as to the number of days, for a flight within Hungary, the traveler usually had to be scheduled one day prior to flight time.

[redacted] for a flight to another country, a traveler would have to be scheduled at least a week prior to the date of the flight.

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### b. Priorities

No priorities were required to obtain passage on airplanes, and this was true even of official trips. In 1957 [redacted] an incident at the Miskolc airfield in which a man picked up his ticket without paying for it (indicating that his passage had been arranged for by a government office) and was told that he would have to wait for a later flight because the one preparing to leave was filled.

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### c. Categories of People Who Travel by Air

In almost all cases, travel by air in Hungary was more expensive than by other means. Air passage from BUDAPEST to MISKOLC cost 98 forints; a third-class express train ticket from BUDAPEST to MISKOLC cost 74 forints. [redacted]

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[redacted] a first class ticket would have been a few forints less than air passage.) In some cases air travel was the fastest means; in others, because it was necessary to go by bus both to and from the airport, it was not. It took about 2 hours to travel from BUDAPEST to MISKOLC by air; by car, the same trip took about 2½ hours; by express train it took about 3½ hours. In all cases, travel by air was more comfortable. [redacted] business men traveled by airplane more than any other group. [redacted] high government officials traveled more by automobile than by airplane, and if they traveled by airplane, it was in their personal government plane. [redacted]

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[redacted] Military officers frequently traveled by air.

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## d. Scheduled Flights

There were scheduled flights between BUDAPEST and the following cities: MISKOLC, DEBRECEN, SZEGED, PÉCS, and SZOMBATHELY, and there was also a scheduled flight from BUDAPEST to MISKOLC to DEBRECEN and back to BUDAPEST.

## e. International Flights

The document required for obtaining passage to a country outside the Soviet Orbit or to another Satellite state was the passport or travel permit. Neither the passport nor the travel permit indicated the mode of travel.

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[redacted] a valid reason for requesting a passport or a travel permit would be to visit relatives living in the country to which travel was desired. [redacted] a violinist [redacted] received a passport on the basis of having received a request to play a concert in East Germany.

When a traveler arrived at the airport, before going out on the ramp to wait for his flight, he had to pass through one of two gates, depending upon whether his flight was within Hungary or to a destination outside Hungary.

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passengers for international flights had to turn in their passports or travel permits, and [redacted] their baggage was checked by customs officials. Just before the passengers boarded the plane, their tickets and passports or travel permits were returned to them. While there would have been time for making check-backs to insure officials at the airport that the passports or travel permits were genuine, [redacted] no [redacted] such check-backs were made. [redacted] the officials' inspection consisted simply of a visual check to see that the documents were genuine.

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## f. Civilians Traveling in Military Transport Planes

[redacted] no [redacted] civilians were allowed to travel in military transport planes.

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## B. TRAVEL IN BORDER AND RESTRICTED AREAS

1. Documents Used [redacted] to Cross Border

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[redacted] travel permit. This permit, [redacted] personal identification, and [redacted] train ticket were all that were required [redacted] to make the trip. [redacted] by the early part of 1957 the border guard had been strengthened [redacted]

2. Travel by Rail into Border Zone

[redacted] if one wanted to enter the border area, he had to apply to the police headquarters for a border area entrance permit (határ belépő engedély). [redacted] these permits could be obtained by applying at the district police station. [redacted] two acceptable reasons for applying for such a permit would be to visit relatives living within the restricted area or to visit the applicant's birthplace. [redacted] an official

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request originating from an office within the restricted area ordering an individual to report to that office would also be considered a valid reason for issuing a border entrance permit. [ ] in all cases housing arrangements would have to be made before an individual could enter a restricted area by rail. [ ] proof of such arrangements would have to be either a letter from relatives or friends residing in the border area stating that they would house and feed the traveler or an official request indicating that he would be furnished quarters. [ ] such a letter, together with one's application, would have to be submitted to the district police station.

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[ ] At the station in BUDAPEST, police boarded the train and examined the [ ] documents and also asked for their border entrance permits. [ ] at that time all trains leaving BUDAPEST going toward the border were inspected in this manner.

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[ ] a traveler's tickets did not have to be stamped in any special manner if he were traveling to a restricted area, and he [ ] documentation had to be stamped or cacheted in the railway station or on the train prior to travel in a restricted area. [ ] no [ ] baggage and body inspections were conducted [ ] special checking procedures on board trains enroute to a restricted area.

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[ ] border guards accompanied the trains through restricted areas. (See Annex A for [ ] sketch of a passenger car on an international train.)

Other than the border area [ ] one restricted area in Hungary, the Kővágó Szőlősz Uranium Mine, located near PECS [ ]

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### 3. Buses

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[ ] buses which traveled to the border area, [ ] if there were such buses [ ] a traveler would need a border entrance permit [ ] travelers on these buses would be subject to document checks by border guard personnel. [ ] if the traveler had the required documents, it would be feasible for him to travel any distance by bus in the border zone.

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### 4. Rail - Freight

[ ] it would be feasible to travel in the border zone by railway freight cars only if the traveler had a railroad worker or guard helping him. With the aid of such a helper [ ] this mode of travel would be more feasible than other means such as passenger train, truck, or automobile. [ ]

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5. Truck

[ ] trucks entering the border area would be required to have trip tickets and border area entrance permits and [ ] within the border zone, document requirements would be the same as in other areas of Hungary (see paragraph A, subparagraph 5).

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[ ] In other areas of Hungary, if a truck driver were caught transporting unauthorized passengers, he would be fined and his truck would be taken away; in the border zone, he and his passenger would be put in prison.

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6. Bicycle, Horse, Burro, and Foot

[ ] the documents required for travel by bicycle in the border zone would be a border entrance permit, the traveler's personal identification, and a certificate of registration for the bicycle. [ ] road blocks for checking documents were more numerous in the border zone than in other areas of Hungary, although they could not be set up on every side road. Because of this [ ] travelers who were on bicycles, horses, or on foot, and who therefore could travel by these side roads, would be less likely to be stopped for a document check.

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## C. HOUSING

1. Requirements for Permanent Registration

The documents required for permanent registration at one address in a city were the registration application and the applicant's personal identification. The procedure for permanent registration was as follows. First, the applicant purchased an application for permanent registration at the post office or at a tobacco shop for 10-20 fillers, filled out the application, and signed it. When he obtained quarters, he had his application signed by the superintendent of his apartment building, who certified that the applicant's name had been entered in the apartment building register, and by either his housing delegate (if he received his quarters through a government agency) or by the lessor from whom the applicant had sub-leased his apartment. The applicant then took this application to the district police station. At the police station his application and personal identification were checked and an entry was made in his personal identification book indicating that he was registered permanently at this address.

2. To Obtain Permanent Housinga. Ways of Obtaining One's Own Apartment

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[ ] five ways, described below, by which apartments could be obtained.

(1) Through Government Housing Agencies

All quarters except privately owned houses were controlled either by the housing agencies of the Ministries or by municipal council housing agencies. These agencies maintained lists of those in need of housing and of available housing. One applied for housing to one or the other of these agencies, depending upon whether the applicant was employed by one of the Ministries or not. [ ] it was extremely difficult to obtain an apartment through one of these agencies.

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## (2) By Purchase

[ ] it was possible to purchase houses or apartments, this would be done from a private owner or the government real estate agency. [ ] they were very expensive, but that financing was available.

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## (3) By Trade

[ ] if one had an apartment inadequate for the size of his family and knew of an apartment which had more space than its occupants could utilize, for a cash consideration he could usually arrange to trade apartments. Such a trade had to be reported to the housing agency, and the receiver of the larger apartment had to be in need of it.

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## (4) Common Apartments

[ ] if it were brought to the attention of the housing agency that a family was living in an apartment which had room enough for two families, a common apartment would be established, in which two families used the kitchen and bathroom facilities and the other rooms were divided between them. This often resulted in four or five families living in one apartment.

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## (5) By Physically Dividing an Apartment

[ ] applicants requesting and being allowed to divide a larger apartment into two smaller ones by building a wall, closing off a doorway, etc. In these cases [ ] the applicant paid for the repairs. [ ] possibly, the cost of the repairs was reimbursed to the individual by allowing him to live in the apartment rent-free for a while.

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## b. Subletting an Apartment

Government housing agencies did not offer help to individuals who had to sublet their apartments, and an individual seeking this type of accommodation had to find his apartment on his own initiative. Persons who obtained an apartment through one of the ways listed above had complete control over that apartment; they could sublet portions of it to whomever they wished, and at whatever price they could get. Want ads in the newspapers were not a good source for leads in finding an apartment. Ordinarily, an individual heard of an apartment for rent through his friends or acquaintances. While, officially, private housing agencies were prohibited, they did exist. [ ]

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## c. The Effectiveness of Bribery in Obtaining Housing

Officially, housing was allocated by government housing agencies on the basis of the size of the applicant's family and the importance of his occupation, but [ ] influence and money were, in reality, much more important considerations. Bribery was very common and very useful in obtaining housing.

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[ ] the amount of the bribe would usually be 200 forints or more.

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Influence, particularly influence in the Communist Party, was also most effective in obtaining housing. [ ] influence and money were effective not only in obtaining housing, but [ ] they also determined to a great extent the type of housing obtained. [ ] this situation prevailed in both urban and semi-urban areas; in rural areas the criteria of family size and importance of occupation were more closely adhered to. The type of housing most available was the apartment.

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### 3. Requirements for Temporary Registration

[redacted] since December 1956 one could register temporarily only if he were already registered permanently somewhere else. A temporary registration was valid for two months [redacted]

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[redacted] in order to register temporarily one had only to purchase a temporary registration application from the post office or a tobacco shop, fill it out, secure the signature of his superintendent and his lessor, and take it with his personal identification to the district police station.

### 4. To Obtain Temporary Housing

One did not receive aid from government housing agencies in obtaining temporary housing but had to obtain this housing by himself through the newspapers, through friends or acquaintances, or illegally from a private housing agent. [redacted] because of the housing shortage in BUDAPEST, it would be very difficult to find temporary housing, since apartment owners could rent their rooms to permanent residents. Vacationers and visitors registered temporarily.

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Hotels were available for transient housing. [redacted]

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[redacted] there was a serious shortage of hotels, caused by the large amount of destruction during WW II, the reluctance of the government to spend money for restoration of these hotels, and the conversion of inns into housing units by the government. In MISKOLC (population 200,000), there were three hotels; in BUDAPEST, there were 12-15 hotels. The results of this shortage were high prices and the necessity of obtaining reservations. [redacted] in BUDAPEST it was necessary to make reservations at least three or four days in advance. [redacted]

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[redacted] The normal length of time spent in a hotel by a temporary visitor would be two weeks or less. The documents checked in the hotels were the guest's personal identification and, if he were on an official trip, the certificate authorizing him to stay without paying. [redacted]

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[redacted] Hotel guests were also required, at the time of registration, to fill out an abbreviated temporary registration application. The only information required on this form was the guest's name, his place of permanent registration, and the number of his personal identification book.

[redacted] unless one stayed with one's relatives or friends in their private home, it would have been extremely difficult to obtain temporary housing in a private home. It was left to the discretion of the owner to whom he sublet portions of his house; however, because of the housing shortage, owners would require permanent tenants, and could easily do so. When visiting friends or relatives and staying in their quarters, the visitor was not required to follow the regular temporary registration procedure if his visit did not extend beyond five days. For such a visit, the visitor was required only to report to the superintendent or the housing delegate. For other visits, regular temporary registration procedures had to be followed (see paragraph C, subparagraph 3).

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[redacted] it would be very difficult to live in a private home (or any other place) without registration of any kind. An entry was made in the individual's personal identification book each time he registered or deregistered. The deregistration entry consisted only of the name of the city to which the individual said he was going to move. If, during the deregistration process, the

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individual made a false entry on the deregistration form, stating he was moving to a town to which he was not going, and would be discovered only by the superintendent or housing delegate of the house to which he actually moved or if, by some chance, he were stopped by a policeman and asked for his identification.

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##### 5. Housing Deregistration

The deregistration procedure was the same, whether the individual was leaving permanent or temporary housing. First, he purchased a deregistration form from the post office or tobacco shop, filled it out, and secured the signatures of his superintendent and his lessor or housing delegate. The superintendent also placed his stamp on the form. The applicant then took his deregistration form to the district police station where he turned it in and showed his personal identification. At the police station an entry was made in the applicant's personal identification which indicated to which town he was moving, and a small stamp was placed beside this entry. No questions were asked during the deregistration procedure as to why the applicant was moving, and no travel authorizations were required.

#### D. EATING AND BUYING FOOD

##### 1. Restaurants, Canteens, and Clubs

###### a. Restaurants

###### (1) General

[redacted] No ration coupons were required, and no regular documentation checks were made, although surprise document checks did occur.

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[redacted] a raid in an espresso establishment. This raid was conducted by the city police (they were in civilian clothes [redacted])

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[redacted] Only the guests' personal identification books were examined.

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[redacted] The only specially reserved tables [redacted] were in those hotel restaurants which catered to foreign tourists staying in the hotel. It was possible to reserve a table for one night in a restaurant. In almost all restaurants tipping was still a custom, and the average tip was one forint or less, which was given in addition to the service charge. In restaurants which did not have standard meals, the dish most commonly requested was breaded veal cutlet (bécsi szék). Cigarettes were sold in almost all restaurants, and in the higher class restaurants they were sold by cigarette girls; in the others, they were sold at the cashier's counter. Several types of Hungarian cigarettes were sold in the restaurants. Some of the brand names were: Munkás, Kossuth, Terv, Virginia, Tulipán, Szimionida. Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Rumanian, and Soviet cigarettes, while sold in the restaurants, were not as popular as the Hungarian brands.

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###### (2) Classes of Restaurants

In Hungary there were five classes of restaurants. The best restaurants were designated as "superior" restaurants (osztályon felőli vendéglők). The other restaurants were classified as first, second, third, or fourth. [redacted] the primary basis for these classifications was the prices charged.

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Prices in the "superior" restaurants were approximately 300 to 400 percent higher than in the fourth class restaurants. The differences in prices were not due to any great difference in the quality of the food; but, rather, to differences in such things as the appearance of the restaurant, its furnishings, presence or absence of music, and the quantity and quality of the service.

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the restaurants located in the downtown district of BUDAPEST were most frequently patronized by residents of the downtown district. Some of the "superior" restaurants were very similar to the supper clubs in the West and were patronized by tourists, theatrical people, famous athletes, and artists. for most Hungarians, the type of restaurant patronized on a particular evening would depend upon the kind of dinner party he wished to have. In third or fourth class restaurants he would be able to sing, get drunk, and have a loud party. In a first class or "superior" restaurant he could not sing, his dinner would be served in better style, and it would be quieter. Any class of restaurant in Hungary could be patronized by a person who had enough money.

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In the evening one could eat in the best restaurant in his business suit.

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#### b. Factory Canteens

Most of the shops and factories had canteens for the use of their employees. the United Incandescent Light Factory (Egyesült Izzó Gyar), and the canteen of the Military Technical Institute (Haditechnikai Intézet). In these canteens the employees were required to show tickets which indicated that they had paid for their meals that month. No other document checks were made. In most of these canteens the employees received a standard meal, but in some of the larger ones, such as that of the United Incandescent Light Factory, there was a choice of three main dishes at each meal.

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#### c. Clubs

officers' clubs. There were also police clubs, a Ministry of the Interior club, and an AVH club. there were also various union clubs. In the officers' clubs only the officer identification cards (tisztí igazolvány) were required for entrance. No dues were paid to the officers' clubs. the other clubs also required for entrance only the identification cards indicating that the man worked at the Ministry of the Interior, the AVH, or was a member of a particular union.

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#### d. Current Common Slang Expressions Concerning Food

The current common slang expressions concerning food in BUDAPEST were:

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birkolni - to eat  
 brúgó - bread  
 pia - booze  
 kaja - chow

#### 2. Buying Food

in the event of rationing, flour, lard, meat, sugar, salt, and potatoes would be rationed. the only rationed item was baby's sterilized milk. The black market was not a major source of food.

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## E. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Theaters and Movies

## a. How Tickets Were Obtained

In Hungary the government did not regulate or control the purchase of theater or movie tickets. Tickets for the average movie or play were purchased at the ticket office. Tickets for plays or movies which were very popular could be purchased in four other ways: (1) through the social activities office (közön-ség szervezet) of the factory, institute, or Ministry in which the individual worked; (2) through Boy Service (Boy Szolgálat); (3) from a black market ticket salesman; or (4) through a theater or hotel doorman. Social activities offices bought up blocks of tickets for certain performances for their employees. Boy Service was a combination messenger and ticket brokerage service which charged a fee of approximately 25 percent for obtaining tickets.

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Theater and hotel doormen often had connections with ticket office personnel and were able to arrange for tickets to performances which were very popular.

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## b. Miscellaneous Information

Seats were arranged in theaters and movie houses in sections, according to different prices, and within the sections they were arranged alphabetically in rows. All theaters and movie houses had emergency exits which were usually located toward the back on the sides. No document checks were made in the theaters or movies. The length of the average performance was two hours. The usual operating hours for theaters were from 1000 or 1100 hours to 2200 or 2300 hours. It was not customary to tip the ushers. In a few theaters one had to pay for use of the lavatory facilities. In all of the theaters and movies one had to pay for refreshments.

c. Theaters - Type of Performances and Location<sup>1</sup>.

Theater of the Hungarian People's Army (Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza)

Location: On Szent István Circle (Szent István Körút), near Pannonia Street (Pannónia utca)

Type of performances: Mostly modern plays

Artists' Variety (Artista Varieté)

Location: On Lenin Circle (Lenin Körút), near Szandy Street (Szandy utca)

Type of performance: Variety shows

Little Stage (Kis Színpad)

Location: On Mozsár Street (Mozsár utca), near Jókai Square (Jókai Tér)

Type of performances: Burlesque and low-level comedies

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Capitol Opera House (Fővárosi Operett Színház)

Location: On Mozsár Street, at the corner of Nagymező Street  
(Nagymező utca)

Type of performances: Operas

Petőfi Theater (Petőfi Színház)

Location: On Nagymező Street, across from the Capitol Opera House

Type of performances: Hungarian classical history plays and others for a child audience

Hungarian State Opera House (Magyar Állami Operaház)

Location: On Magyar Népköztársaság Street (Magyar Népköztársaság utca), at Balszínház Street (Balszínház utca)

Type of performances: Operas and ballets

Jolly Theater (Vidám Színház)

Location: On Révai Street (Révai utca), between Balszínház Street and Laudon Street (Laudon utca)

Type of performances: Variety shows

Jókai Theater (Jókai Színház)

Location: On Paulay Ede Street (Paulay Ede utca), between Laudon Street and Kazár Street (Kazár utca)

Type of performances: Plays for a child audience, such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Union Theater (Szakszervezet Színháza)<sup>2</sup>.

Location: At the corner of Nagymező Street and Paulay Street

Type of performances: Plays only

State Puppet Theater (Állami Bábszínház)

Location: On Magyar Népköztársaság Street, near Izabella Street (Izabella utca)

Type of performances: Puppet shows

Madách Theater (Madách Színház)

Location: On Madács Square (Madács tér)

Type of performances: Classical and modern plays

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National Theater (Nemzeti Színház)

Location: On Blaha Lujza Square (Blaha Lujza tér)

Type of performances: Classical plays only

Gallery Theater (Erkély Színház)

Location: On Köztársaság Square (Köztársaság tér)

Type of performances: Operas, ballets, and concerts

Zsigmond Moricz Culture Theater (Moricz Zsigmond Kulturház)

Location: On the corner of Jókai Street and O Street (O utca)

Type of performances: Plays for a child audience, adult plays, and movies

József Atilla Theater (Atilla József Kultúri Ház)

Location: On Lajta Street (Lajta utca), near Róbert Károly Circle (Róbert Károly Körút)

Type of performances: Light comedies

Katona József Theater (Katona József Színház)

Location: On Petőfi Sándor Street (Petőfi Sándor utca), near Haris Köz Street (Haris Köz utca)

Type of performances: Serious plays which were suitable for its small stage.

Bartok Hall (Bartók Terem)

Location: On Váci Street (Váci utca), near Régi Posta Street (Régi Posta utca)

Type of performances: Concerts

Hungarian State Liszt Ferenc Music Academy (Magyar Állami Liszt Ferenc Zene Akadémia)

Location: On Liszt Ferenc Square (Liszt Ferenc Ter)

Type of performances: Concerts

d. Movie Houses - Location

Uránia

Location: On Rákóczi Street (Rákóczi út), between Szent Király Street (Szent Király ut) and Vas Street (Vas ut)

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**Ady**

Location: On Tanács Circle (Tanács Körút), at the corner of Dohány Street

**Vörös martyr**

Location: On Üllői Street (Üllői út), near Calvin Square (Kálvin tér)

**Korvin Mozi**

Location: On Üllői Street, near Ferenc József Circle (Ferenc József Körút)

Type: Cinemascope productions

**Pátria**

Location: On Népszínház Street (Népszínház út), at the corner of Bacsó Béla Street (Bacsó Béla út)

**Fórum**

Location: On Kossuth Street (Kossuth út), near Semmelweis Street (Semmelweis út)

**Művész**

Location: On Lenin Circle, near Oktogon Square (Oktogon tér)

**Szikra**

Location: On Lenin Street (Lenin út), near Marx Square (Marx tér)

**Duna**

Location: On Fürst Street (Fürst út), between Szent István Circle and Katona József Street (Katona József út)

**Május Egy**

Location: On Mártírok Street (Mártírok út), near Keleti Circle (Keleti Körút)

**2. Social Groups**

a. Volunteer Civil Defense Sport Association (Önkéntes Honvédelmi Sport Szövetség)

[redacted] this organization [redacted] was organized on a national level. In the larger cities each district had its own section, and he believed small towns and rural areas were also divided into districts, each with its own section; many of the larger factories also had their own sections. The primary objective of this organization was to prepare and train Hungarian men and women who were of the age group suitable for military service to perform that service in the event of war [redacted] posters advertising this theme. The members of this organization participated in parachute, motorcyclist, driver, and communications training. [redacted]

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[redacted] The Party, however, placed

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its members in key positions in the organization, and in this way exercised control over it. [ ] Lt Gen Istvan SZABO, former head of the Officer Personnel Main Group Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense (Honvédelmi Ministerium Személyi Főcsoport Főnökség) under RAKOCZI, had been elected chief of this organization. [ ] except for the paratrooper sections, there were no special entrance requirements; candidates for the paratrooper sections had to pass rigid physical examinations. [ ] members of this organization were politically indoctrinated. The members wore uniforms consisting of light khaki overalls and overseas-type caps. [ ] a few of the members dressed in the old Hungarian army uniforms.

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b. Partisan Association (Pártizán Szövetség)

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[ ] this organization [ ] was national and [ ] districts of larger cities, groups of small towns, rural areas, and the larger factories. Each had their own sections which were all a part of the national organization. [ ] when they were first organized sometime in 1945-1947, all members were Hungarians who had participated in partisan activities against the Germans during their occupation in WW II. [ ] the official mission of this organization was to prevent Fascist elements from rising again. Officially, there were no connections between this organization and the government, but [ ] the Party controlled it by placing Party members in its important positions; members of the Partisan Association were politically indoctrinated. This organization did not have an official costume or uniform.

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c. Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (Magyar Szovjet Barát Társaság - MSBT)

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[ ] this organization [ ] was national and that the districts of the larger cities, groups of small towns, rural areas, and the larger factories, each had their own sections which were part of the national organization. Its objective was to promote Soviet-Hungarian friendly relations. It was primarily a cultural organization; Soviet artists were invited to give concerts, Soviet lecturers were invited, language courses were given, and a variety of cultural periodicals were published. Officially, this organization had no connection with the Party or the government, but Party supervision was exercised through Party members who were leaders in the organization. Political indoctrination was probably given to the members. [ ] Members did not have an official costume or uniform.

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d. Communist Youth Society (Kommunisták Ifjúsági Szövetség - KISZ)

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[ ] The organizational structure of KISZ was analogous to that of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. It had a central directorate, city subcommittees, district subcommittees, and local cells. Large factories had their own cells. In rural areas there were country subcommittees, district subcommittees, and village cells.

The primary objective of this organization was to train young men and women between 14 and 24 years old to become good Communist Party members. The connections between KISZ and the Party were open and fast. All KISZ district leaders were Communist Party members. The primary objective of KISZ and its close affiliations with the Party were widely publicized. [ ]

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entrance requirements were very rigorous. An applicant was required to have two sponsors within the organization, and his parents must not have been capitalists, lawyers, large land holders, or corporation owners in the period preceding the Soviet occupation. The members of this organization were more thoroughly indoctrinated politically than those of any of the other groups. Uniforms were not generally worn by members, but for special occasions, such as parades or congresses, participating members were issued uniforms consisting of cream colored trousers or skirts, light blue shirts, and red neckties.

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members who were guilty of committing misdemeanors or violations of the Party mores would be subject to reprimands, brow beatings, and possibly, ostracism.

e. Pioneers (Úttörők)

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Drummer Boy (Kisdobos), a publication of this organization.

All schools in Hungary had Pioneer groups. There were also higher echelons, whose organization was probably similar to that of the Volunteer Civil Defense Sport Association. The objective of the Pioneers was to train boys and girls who loved Hungary and the Soviet Union and who would become good Communists. Some of the activities of this group were camping, playing sports, holding sham maneuvers, running small railroad systems specially set up for them, and attending meetings. There were no official connections between the Party and the Pioneers, but Party control was maintained by assigning teachers who were Party members as leaders of Pioneer sections, and by placing Party members in important positions in the higher echelons of the Pioneers. members of these Pioneer sections were indoctrinated politically, on a level commensurate with their stage of development. entrance requirements were of a scholastic nature only. Their uniform consisted of short dark blue trousers, a white shirt, and a red necktie.

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f. Hungarian Women's Democratic Society (Magyar Nő Demokratikus Szövetség - MNDSZ)

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the MNDSZ was a national organization and its organizational structure was probably the same as that of the MSBT (see paragraph E, subparagraph 2c). Its objective was to support the government and the Party in Hungary's development toward Communism through socialism. It served as an organ for its members to voice their opinions concerning matters of particular interest to women, such as nursery facilities, and its members studied such subjects as sewing and cooking. There were no connections between MNDSZ and the Party, but Party members occupying key positions within the organization served as the Party's means of control.

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Members were politically indoctrinated. There was no official costume or uniform of this organization, although MNDSZ factory sections parading all dressed alike.

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g. Writers' Society (Író Szövetség)<sup>3</sup>.

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This organization had groups in BUDAPEST and MISKOLC and probably in other large towns. the objective of the Writers' Society was to further the development of socialist realism in the field of literature. It held meetings, forums, debates, and lectures

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on literature. It also served as a union for persons who had literary occupations; it helped them to get their works published, advanced money to writers based on their prospective works, and subsidized various kinds of literary projects. The Writers' Society was not an organ of the government, but there was a Writers' Society Communist Party cell, although not all members of the Writers' Society were members of this cell. Members of this cell, however, occupied the most important positions in the Writers' Society, and in this way the Party exercised rigid control. [redacted] members were required to be politically indoctrinated; and, if they wanted their works to be published, they were required to write in accord with the Party line. [redacted] there were two exceptions to this general requirement: one, famous writers whose readers included citizens of Western nations [redacted] and two, older writers whose reputation had already been established before the Soviets occupied Hungary. [redacted] instead of refusing to publish the works of these writers - had they been contrary to Party line - the authorities would have published them and afterwards would launch a torrent of criticism condemning them for failing to contribute to the development of socialist realism.

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The only entrance requirement was that the applicant had to be making his living by means of some sort of literary endeavor. Membership included not only writers, but also professors of literature and critics. The Writers' Society did not have an official costume or uniform. [redacted] no restrictions imposed on this society other than those mentioned above.

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#### h. Journalists' Society

[redacted] this was a national organization which had sections in all of the larger towns and in areas where there were many newspapers. It was primarily a union for journalists. [redacted] the Party controlled it through Party members who held the important positions in it, and [redacted] members had to be politically indoctrinated. The only entrance requirement was that the applicant be a journalist. There was no official costume or uniform.

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#### i. Hunting Clubs

[redacted] the Hunting News, a publication of the Hungarian State Hunting Society (Magyar Országos Vadász Szövetség). A mandatory prerequisite for going hunting was membership in a hunting club. Prior to going hunting, the hunting club had to apply to the Hungarian State Hunting Society, a government office, for a permit. Through this office the hunting club would rent a section of land for a specified period of time for their hunting purposes, and through this office they also received their gun permits. The hunting club was required to give a certain percentage of its game to the state. [redacted] while most of these hunting clubs were temporary, permanent hunting clubs did exist. [redacted] meetings of some of these clubs. The only control exercised by the government over these clubs was through the Hungarian State Hunting Society, and concerned hunting regulations only. [redacted] The only entrance requirements were that the member pay his dues. There was no official costume or uniform.

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#### j. Sport Clubs

[redacted] the following local sport clubs in BUDAPEST: Ferenc City Gymnastic Club (Ferenc Városi Torna Klub) located on

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Üllői Street (Üllői utca), New Pest Sport Club (Új Pesti Sport Egyesület), Defense Sport Club (Honvéd Sport Egyesület), Workers' Physical Culture Circle (Munkás Testedző Kör), Dózsa Sport Club (Dózsa Sport Egyesület), Csepel Sport Club (Csepel Sport Egyesület), Vasos Sport Club (Vasos Sport Egyesület), Hungarian State Iron and Steel Factory Sport Club (Magyar Állami Vas Acél Gyar Sport Egyesület). These clubs were all associated with, controlled by, and subsidized through the Physical Culture and Sport Committee (Testnevelési és Sport Bizottság), a government organ. The objective of these clubs was to participate in sports. All members except for a few sponsors who gained admission by subsidizing the club had to be proficient in their sport. [redacted] except for the sponsors, members were politically indoctrinated. Each club had its own colors for its sporting outfits; the colors of the Ferenc City Gymnastic Club were green and white, and those of the New Pest Sport Club were violet and white.

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### 3. Churches and Religious Movements

In BUDAPEST there were Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Greek Orthodox churches and Jewish synagogues. The Roman Catholic Saint István's Basilica (Szent István Bazilika) was located at Saint István Square (Szent István Tér) on Bajcsi Zsilinski Street (Bajcsi Zsilinski ut). The Jewish Hungarian Israelites State Synagogue was located at 12 Sip Street (Sip út). The religious centers of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary were BUDAPEST, ESZTERGOM, EGER, and VESZPRÉM. The Calvinist Church had religious centers in BUDAPEST and DEBRECEN. [redacted] the other faiths mentioned above all had a religious center in BUDAPEST.

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[redacted] priests in Hungary were paid by the state. They also received contributions from their congregations, but the government did not require or demand payment of these contributions as it did in the centuries before the Soviet occupation. As a result, the priests and the churches were dependent primarily upon the state for their financial support. In return for its financial support the state had the authority to approve or disapprove all candidates proposed for appointment as bishop. In this way the state was able to keep elements antagonistic toward the state from the higher orders of the church. Except for prohibiting attacks against the government, the state did not interfere with the substance or form of the priests' sermons. Since 1949 or 1950 pilgrimages and holy day parades were limited to very short distances, usually to the immediate area surrounding the church.

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[redacted] While no Hungarian was forbidden to attend church, such behavior on the part of a Communist Party member was regarded by the Party and the government as unbecoming and hypocritical. [redacted] two groups had nothing to fear from attending church: (1) persons who had particular skills or abilities for which the government had great need; and (2) laborers or factory workers whose jobs were so common and unimportant that they had little to lose from any retaliatory action by the Party for their deeds of insubordination to Communist doctrine. On the other hand, during the period from 1948 to the Revolution in 1956, persons whose jobs depended primarily upon whether they were in the favor or disfavor of the Communist Party would have endangered their means of support by attending church. During periods in which cuts in Communist Party membership were taking place, members who had a black mark against

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them for church attendance would have been among the first to be expelled. [redacted] by 1957, when the government was in need of more Party members and was encouraging people to join, church attendance would not have been regarded as such a serious offense on the part of a Party member; he would not have been expelled on the basis of this alone.

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[redacted] on holidays - the churches were filled to capacity. [redacted] regular church attendance was practiced by the older people. Almost all of those who attended church from belief were older people. Young people attended churches in large numbers only on holy days and in times of stress between the churches and the government, such as in 1950-1951. In such times of stress their attendance was for the purpose of demonstrating that they were on the side of the churches.

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There were no Sunday School classes for children. Religious instruction was given primarily in the schools; it was available in the school curriculum, and the students could elect to take these courses.

Birth certificates were issued by the government, not by the churches. Baptismal certificates were issued by the churches.

The following religious holy days were observed in Hungary:

<u>Religious Holy Day</u>	<u>Churches Which Observed It</u>	<u>Legal Holiday?</u>
New Year (Új Év)	All churches	Yes
Easter (Húsvét)	All churches	Yes
Saint Stephen (Szent István)	Roman Catholic	Yes
Christmas (Karácsony)	All churches	Yes
Whitsuntide (Pünkösd)	All churches	No
Corpus Christi (Úr Napja)	Roman Catholic	No
All Saints (Minden Szentek)	Roman Catholic	No
All Souls (Hallottak Napja)	All churches	No

### 3. Movement in Cities

#### a. Walking in Streets

After March 1957 no curfews were imposed in Hungary, and since that time [redacted] not heard of, nor [redacted] seen any pedestrians being stopped for document checks unless they committed some sort of violation. Occasionally, [redacted] police stop bicyclists to check the registration of their bicycles. Such registration checks were very rare, and road blocks were not erected for them.

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#### b. Movement by Vehicle in Cities

##### (1) Intra-city Trolleys and Buses

Trolleys were used for intra-city transportation more than any other type of public conveyance. All trolleys were numbered, and the number was displayed above the front window, below the front window, and on the side of the trolley on a board which contained detailed information about the route. The

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number indicated the route of the trolley, and all trolleys ran according to schedules. Buses were used a great deal for intra-city transportation. They were also numbered, the numbers appearing on the front and side of the bus and on a board on the back of the bus which contained detailed information about the route. The numbers indicated the routes of the buses, and buses also ran according to schedules. The usual rush hours, when most people were using the trolleys and the buses, were between 0600 and 0900 hours and between 1630 and 1830 hours.

## (2) Taxis

Taxis in BUDAPEST were about 20 times more expensive than trolleys or buses. As a result, they were not customarily used by average city inhabitants. Because there were so few taxis in BUDAPEST, in spite of the high cost, it was difficult to find one that was free.

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Road blocks were not set up to stop taxis for document checks.

## (3) Suburban Trolleys

Trolleys in BUDAPEST had their own lot, which was located next to the East Railroad station, and both suburban and intra-city trolleys left from this lot. No suburban trolley passenger document checks were conducted at this lot.

## (4) Workers' Tickets (See Annexes B and C for sketch.)

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Special weekly workers' tickets were sold to factory workers, entitling them to lower transportation rates. These tickets were of two types: the "workers' weekly ticket" (dolgozók hetijegye), which could be used only for going to and from work, and which was the cheaper of the two; and the second, called the "workers' comprehensive weekly ticket" (dolgozók általános hetijegye), which could be used on any one of four lines twice a day.

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All workers were eligible to purchase these tickets, with the exception of small shop owners who had their own shops, such as tailors and shoemakers, and doctors with independent practices. In order to purchase these tickets, the worker first had to purchase an application card at the trolley terminal. After filling it out, he took it to the factory where he worked, where his card was stamped. He then returned the application to the trolley terminal, and a few days later he received it back. With this permit he could purchase his weekly tickets at the terminal. On his application card was a small map of the public conveyance routes in BUDAPEST. If the worker had applied for a "weekly workers' ticket", it was indicated on this map which trolley line he could travel on. If he had applied for a "workers' comprehensive weekly ticket", the map was left blank.

## (5) Transportation Workers' Free Passes (See Annex D, Figure 1, for sketch.)

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Workers employed by the transportation combine received free passes for themselves and their families. advertisements about this in the trolleys

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## (6) Tickets Bought by Government-Owned Enterprises (See Annex D, Figures 2 and 3, for sketch.)

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Government-owned enterprises could purchase two types of tickets to issue to their employees for travel in the course of business during the day. One type was the regular one-trip ticket which could be purchased at the trolley

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terminal. Printed in red letters on such a ticket was "nem kalausi", indicating that it had been purchased at the terminal and not from the conductor. The other type was a monthly or yearly ticket; it could also be purchased at the trolley terminal. This monthly or yearly ticket differed from the kind purchased by an individual in that it did not have a photograph on it - and therefore could be used by more than one person.

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##### 5. Cafes, Bars, and Pubs

###### a. Types of Cafes and Bars

There were five types of cafes and bars in Hungary.

###### (1) Bars - In the Country

Only in the rural areas of Hungary could one still find the old Hungarian kocsmá (bar). It usually consisted of one room in which there were tables and a bar. In such bars beer, wine, and brandy were served. [ ] the clientele of these country bars was made up of members of all classes and age groups except for the very wealthy people in the area. This latter group probably had their own bar. Its distinguishing characteristics would have been its location (near the residential district in which the wealthier people lived), its more expensive furnishings, its higher prices, and, as a result of these three things, its distinctive clientele.

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###### (2) Drink Shops (Ital Bolt)

These cheap bars were located throughout BUDAPEST. Inside them was only a bar; one had to drink while standing, and drinks were cheaper than in the espressos. [ ] almost everyone occasionally stopped in at a drink shop for a "quick one". Whether one stopped at a drink shop or at an espresso, usually depended upon how much time one had available. [ ] the only steady customers at these drink shops were members of the underworld and alcoholics. [ ] three famous drink shops which were hangouts for members of the underworld. These were: the White Ox (Fehér Ökör), located at the corner of Baros Square (Baros Tér) and Betten Gábor Street (Betten Gábor út); the Sport Hall (Sport Csarnok), located at Tokoi Street (Tokoi út) and Dózsa György Street (Dózsa György út); the Pit (Gödör), located in the Kis Pest area of BUDAPEST. [ ] between 1954 and 1956 [ ] raids being made on these places.

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###### (3) Espressos

No wine or tap beer was sold in espressos; emphasis was placed on the sale of espresso coffee, liquors, and pastries. The only food available was sandwiches. As in the case of restaurants, there were five classes of espressos. The distinguishing characteristics of the different classes were such things as the size of the espresso, the quality of the furnishings, the quality of its service, whether there was music or not, how large the band was, and the size of the dance area. [ ] the Művész Espresso (Artists' Espresso), which was located on Nagymező Street (Nagymező út) near the Capitol Opera Theater, the Jerevány Espresso, located on Semmelweis Street (Semmelweis út) near Kossuth Lajos Street (Kossuth Lajos út), and the Royal Espresso, located on Lenin Circle near Dob Street (Dob út), were all either first-class or superior espressos.

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They had two separate areas. In the first section, as the patron entered, there were a bar and some tables where one could drink either standing or sitting at one of the tables. If the customer sat at one of the tables, he had to pay a 10 percent service charge. The second section, usually separated by nothing more than a curtain, had tables, a dance area, and a two or three piece band. In this section one had to pay, in addition to the service charge, a cover charge which was usually about three forints. These espressos were located in the downtown area, and the young inhabitants of this area made up a large part of their clientele. The prices in these espressos were higher than in others, but they were not prohibitively high. [ ] anyone who had a job could have afforded to patronize them. If one did not wish to spend much money, he would drink coffee at the bar or in the bar area.

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On Váci Street (Váci út) and Petőfi Sándor Street (Petőfi Sándor út) there were a great many first and second class espressos, and persons who did not wish to pay the higher prices of the superior or better first class espressos patronized these. These espressos were quite a bit smaller; there was only one small section, and the guests had to dance between the tables - there was no special dancing area. Not all of these espressos had music. Their clientele consisted almost entirely of younger people. [ ] anyone who had a job could afford to patronize these places.

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#### (4) Night Clubs or Supper Clubs

There were several superior espressos and restaurants in BUDAPEST which were comparable to the night clubs and supper clubs in Western countries. Some of these were: Budapest Műlató, on Nagymező Street (Nagymező út) across from the Capitol Opera Theater; the EMKE Grill, on the corner of Rakoci Street and Lenin Circle; the Hungaria, on the corner of Lenin Circle and Dohány Street; and the Buda Var Grill, at corner of Ostrom Street (Ostrom út) and Zina Square (Zina Tér). These night clubs all had two sections. In one section food was served; this was the restaurant section of the club and usually was located upstairs from the other section, the grill section. The grill section was usually located in the basement, below the restaurant. In the grill section there were tables, a dancing area, and a platform for the band. In these grills the bands were larger than those in the espressos. There was usually a program, consisting of singers, comedians, jugglers, etc. These places were frequented only by the wealthier people, famous athletes, actors and actresses, and play boys. The prices were very high.

#### (5) Pastry Cafes (Cukrászda)

In BUDAPEST there were several so-called "pastry cafes" where emphasis was placed on the sale of pastries, but where drinks were also served. Only liqueurs, espresso coffee, whisky, and pastries were served. These cafes were very quiet; their atmosphere was similar to that of Western tea rooms. Two of these were: Minőség Cukrászda (Quality Pastry Cafe), on Magyar Népi Koztársaság Street (Magyar Népi Koztársaság út) at the corner of Vörös Marty Square (Vörös Marty Tér) and Vörös Marty Cukrászda, on Vörös Marty Square. Both were located in the downtown area, and their clientele was largely made up of inhabitants of that area. Only the wealthier, more educated people frequented these places. The clientele of Vörös Marty Cukrászda was in part made up of those people who were very wealthy prior to WW II and who had not had everything taken from them after the Soviet occupation.

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## b. Free Newspapers

Some of the cafes, bars, and espressos had free newspapers for their patrons. [ ] this was usually true in those cases when there were regular patrons who always asked for a newspaper. Some of the newspapers given to customers were: Nép Szabadság, Ország Világ, Film Színház Muzika, and Erdekes Újság.

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## c. Topics of Conversation

The most common topics of conversation in the espressos, bars, and cafes were fashions, sports, politics, and - particularly in 1957 - letters from Hungarian escapees. Most of the conversation on sports concerned football. [ ] during the working day, while on the job, people also talked of politics, but in the cafes, espressos, and bars at night the talk was sincere and consisted of the personal opinions of the speakers.

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## d. Favorite Songs

[ ] only in the rural bars was any great amount of singing done by the patrons. Some of the more popular Hungarian folk songs which were sung in these places were: "Akácok Ut"(Acacia Road); "Csak Egy Kis Lány Van A Világon" (There Is Only One Little Girl in the World); "Deres Már A Hatar" (Already the Border Is Gray).

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Some of the more popular songs sung by night club entertainers in 1957 were: "Ahogy Lesz, Ugy Lesz" (Whatever Will Be, Will Be); "Egy Kis Piciny Fehér Ballet Cipő" (One Little Tiny Ballet Slipper); "Az Én Apukám" (Oh, My Papa); and "Mambo Italiano".

## e. Miscellaneous

Generally the cafes, bars, and espressos were not the centers of social gathering. Semi-official parties, such as office parties were frequently held in such establishments, but most of the other social gatherings took place in the homes.

[ ] one night club, the Hungaria, which catered to a definite cultural group. In 1955-1956 this was the gathering place of the writers in BUDAPEST. Poets, novelists, journalists, and critics frequented it. The Hungaria was destroyed in the 1956 Revolution, but [ ] it was rebuilt in 1957 and [ ] it again became the meeting place for Budapest writers.

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Document checks in cafes, bars, and espressos were made only during raids conducted by the city police. (See paragraph D, subparagraph 1,a(1).)

Slang expressions [ ] heard in cafes, bars and espressos in BUDAPEST were:

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Csaj - woman

Csurglizni - to dance

Zsugázni - to play cards

## 6. Visiting

The custom of formal visiting on Sundays did not exist in Hungary.

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7. Wearing Apparel

## a. Types of Clothing Worn

The working class man usually wore bib-type overalls during working hours. After work, men in the lower middle class or middle class usually wore cuffed trousers, long ankle socks, crepe- or rubber-soled shoes, a business suit or sport coat, a single colored dress shirt, and a necktie. Some of the more popular overcoats were the poncho type overcoat, and the storm coat. The two types of headgear most frequently worn were the wool cap, similar in style to the English golfers' caps, and the beret.

## b. Wearing of Badges

Some badges designating that the wearer had contributed to certain work causes were customarily worn. Two of these badges were the button indicating that the wearer had received the Stakhanovista Medal [redacted] and the blood donor's lapel badge. [redacted] other badges of this sort were only worn on holidays or special occasions. [redacted]

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## c. Customs in the Purchase of Clothing

Whether or not one would be conspicuous if he purchased new clothing and shoes more than once a year would depend upon his salary and the number of dependents he had. The average price of a ready-made suit was approximately 1,000 to 1,500 forints, and that of a pair of shoes was 280 to 400 forints. Therefore, a person whose salary and number of dependents allowed him to put away 200 to 250 forints per month for clothing and shoes would not have been conspicuous if he bought new clothing and shoes more than once a year, but one whose salary and number of dependents allowed him to put away 100 forints per month for clothing and shoes would have been conspicuous. An example of the first would be a physicist with no dependents who received a salary of 2,000 forints per month. An example of the second would be a salesman or teacher with two dependents and a salary of 1,500 forints per month. [redacted] in addition to these considerations there was a much more important factor to be considered in determining whether or not such a man would have been badgered, expelled from the Party, or relieved from his job for such an occurrence as buying new clothing and shoes more than once a year. This factor would be the time at which the event occurred: whether it occurred in 1952-1955, when the Party and its doctrine were very popular and had widespread support among the people, when Party membership was desired and difficult to obtain, and when the Party membership was being cut and members were being expelled for relatively insignificant offenses; or whether it occurred in 1956-1957, when the Party was very unpopular and when it was trying to encourage people to join. [redacted] it would always be regarded as unseemly behavior for a man to dress too fashionably or too well when he was engaged in official business or attending an official meeting. From 1952 to 1955 a man who dressed too fashionably or too much in accord with Western fashions when he engaged in any sort of activity or when he attended any social function, was badgered and called down for his behavior by his fellow workers or Party members. From 1955 to 1957, however, except for official business functions or official meetings, a person could have dressed as well or as fashionably as he wished.

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## d. Miscellaneous

No priorities or ration coupons were required for purchasing shoes or clothing.

Stakhanovites received bonuses, but always in cash - never in merchandise certificates or extra coupons.

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8. Contact with Foreigners (Citizens of Western Countries)

meetings between Hungarians and Western travelers were a fairly common occurrence. In 1956, prior to the Revolution, IBUSZ encouraged Western travelers to visit Hungary. in the latter part of 1957 IBUSZ again started to encourage Western travelers to visit Hungary.

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souvenir peddlers approach Western travelers on the streets in BUDAPEST and Western tours mobbed by these peddlers.

## F. PERSONAL

1. Medical and Dental Care

## a. Requirements and Procedures for Obtaining Medical Care

Almost every Hungarian was a member of the Trades Union Social Insurance Center (Szakszervezeti Társadalombiztosítási Központ - SZTK), which entitled him to free medical care. Each district had its own dispensary (Körzeti Orvosi Rendelő), but all were under the direction of the SZTK. Besides these district dispensaries, to which anyone could go, the large factories, Ministries, academies, and schools each had its own dispensary in which medical care was given to personnel of these institutions. At the dispensary, the worker's work identification card was checked, the necessary paper work was accomplished, and he was examined by the dispensary doctor. If the individual required specialized medical care, he was sent either to the main dispensary (Szakrendelő) or to one of the academy clinics. At the main dispensaries, which were under the direction of SZTK, there were specialists such as oculists, pediatricians, dentists, and podiatrists. The academy clinics specialized in certain kinds of medical care, and there were surgical clinics, internal disease clinics, polyclinics, and others. each academy clinic was under the direction of the academy where it was located. If it were determined at the dispensary that the worker needed to be hospitalized, he would be sent to the Central Hospital Bed Registry (Központi Ágynyilvántartó) with an entrance certificate (filled out at the dispensary and signed by the doctor) stating that he must be hospitalized. At the Central Hospital Bed Registry the individual would be assigned to a bed in one of the hospitals. Whether the working class individual went to the district dispensary or to his factory dispensary (in the event he was eligible for care in one of these other-than-district dispensaries) depended upon whether the occasion arose during working hours or after working hours.

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Middle class families followed the same procedures and were subject to the same requirements. members of a working class individual's family were issued documents by the father's institution certifying that he worked there and that his dependents were entitled to free medical care.

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almost all professional people had an affiliation with one or another of the government institutions and therefore were entitled to care under SZTK. Whether they went to one of the district dispensaries or to the dispensary of one of the factories, Ministries, or academies depended upon where they worked. At the dispensary, they were required to show their work identification card.

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[redacted] high government officials such as Ministers, Assistant Ministers, and heads of Ministry departments, high Party officials, and academy principals had the doctor come to their homes to administer medical care.

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b. Vaccinations and Immunizations

No immunizations or vaccinations were required for adults. Smallpox vaccination and immunization for diphtheria and infantile paralysis were required for children. Certificates were issued to the children indicating that they had had such vaccination and immunization.

c. Prescriptions

Individuals obtained prescriptions from the doctor and the prescriptions were filled at any pharmacy. Prescriptions were of two types: those with which the medicine was received entirely free and those with which partial payment was made for the medicine. On one side of the prescription blank was printed in black and had on it "Térítés Mentés" (Exempt from Payment); the other side was printed in red and had on it "Térítés" (Payment Required). [redacted] whether one received the medicine free or not depended on the nature of one's occupation and position.

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d. Procedure for Obtaining Dental Care

[redacted] the procedure for obtaining dental care was similar to that for medical care. One went to the district medical dispensary and from there to the main dispensary and was then sent to the dental section.

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e. Black Market in Drugs

[redacted] shortages of some medicines which were not prepared in Hungary, and if a need arose these had to be obtained from friends or contacts in the West. One of these was Vitamin B12 800 gamma.

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2. Miscellaneous

a. Haircuts

There were three types of barber shops in Hungary: state-owned shops, in which the barbers were salaried; cooperative shops, similar to the union shops in the West, and in which the barbers were paid by the co-op on a piece-work basis; and independent shops, which were smaller and privately-owned.

b. Shoe Purchase and Acquisition

Most people purchased their shoes in department or shoe stores. There were also shoe shops, usually privately-owned, where shoes were made to order and where the shoes were about twice as expensive. [redacted] some enterprises issued work shoes to their employees. [redacted] in some cases these shoes were given free, and in others the worker had to make partial payment for them. He thought that some enterprises used this as an incentive to attract workers to their establishments.

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## c. Newspaper and Magazine Subscriptions

There was no law making it mandatory for any Hungarian to subscribe to any newspaper or magazine. There was, however, a great deal of pressure exerted upon every person by neighbors, fellow Party members, co-workers, and solicitors to subscribe to the Party paper, Nép Szabadság. [redacted] the only excuse acceptable to those exerting pressure was that one did not have the money. If one subscribed to the Nép Szabadság, he was fairly well covered, and could ward off solicitations for subscriptions to other periodicals.

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## d. Wrist Watches

Almost all watches worn in Hungary were wrist watches. Pocket watches were very rare, and usually were carried by older people.

## e. Carrying of Documents

Documents were usually carried in a wide, combination document carrier and money pouch, billfold which was carried in the breast pocket of a suit coat.

## f. Currency

The only type of currency used in Hungary consisted of forints and fillers. Money coming from another country passed through the National Bank first, where it was converted to check payable in forints. All Hungarians traveling to another country obtained money from the IBUSZ. If they were traveling to another satellite country, IBUSZ issued travelers' checks which had to be exchanged for foreign currency after one had arrived in the other country. [redacted]

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[redacted] a Hungarian traveling to a Western country would receive that country's currency in exchange for forints at the IBUSZ.

## g. Telephone Calls

In BUDAPEST telephone calls from public booths on the streets, in post offices, and from private phones were made by dialing. Payment for calls was made by special coins purchased at the post office or tobacco shops. In MISKOLC, fillers were used.

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[redacted] while it was possible for the telephone company engineers to ring up the street booths, other people, because they had no way of knowing the number, could not. It was possible to receive calls in the booths located at the post office. The caller reported the name and address of the person he wished to call to that person's district post office, and the time he wished to speak with him. The district post office then sent a messenger to the requested party telling them when they were to be at the post office to receive their call.

There were three ways in which long distance calls could be made: one, from a private phone by dialing the long distance operator; two, from the post office, where one reported the number and city he wished to call, the post office personnel obtaining his party and calling him to one of the booths in the post office; three, by the state K telephone circuit on which one was able to dial the number of the party he wished to call long distance.

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## h. K Phones

During the Revolution in 1956 [ ] one of these state K tele-  
phones in the Military Technical Institute Commander's office when it was taken  
over by the institute's revolutionary committee. [ ]

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[ ] K tele-  
phones were on a separate circuit because it was impossible [ ]  
to call [ ] number in MISKOLC; also, a special telephone book was  
used with these telephones. [ ] usually, only high government,  
Party, and military officials had access to the K telephones.

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## i. Topics of Conversation on Public Conveyances and the Streets

The most common topic of conversation on public conveyances and the  
streets was sports, football being of the most interest. [ ] except  
during the Revolution of 1956 and the two months following it, it was not advisable  
for one to talk about politics on the streets or on public conveyances in any but  
the most non-committal, the most non-critical manner.

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## j. Clothes Washing

[ ] most families still did their washing at home by  
hand. There were state-owned (self-service) laundries, called "Patyolat". It was,  
of course, more expensive to have one's clothes cleaned in these; and [ ]  
many Hungarian housewives were reluctant to have their clothes washed  
by someone else. Washing machines were also being used; however, in 1957 they were  
still difficult to obtain. [ ] by 1957, while most clothes washing  
was still being done by hand, a trend was definitely established leading toward  
more washing machines and more use of the laundries. [ ] the  
usual method for washing clothes was to scrub them with bar laundry soap prior to  
putting them in the laundry tub water which contained soap powder. Both types of  
soap were easily obtainable.

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## k. Purchase of Toilet Articles

Toilet articles were purchased in "perfume" stores (illatszer bolt).  
It was also possible to purchase toilet articles in household goods stores (há-  
tartási bolt). Shaving equipment, soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, and other  
toilet articles were in common use. None of them were rationed.

## l. Purchase of Smoking Articles

Cigarettes, matches, pipe tobacco, and pipes were usually purchased  
in tobacco shops. Cigarettes and matches could also be obtained in restaurants.  
Cigarettes and tobacco could also be purchased in food stores (közért bolt). None  
of these items were rationed. The most popular brands of cigarettes were: Munkas,  
Kossuth, and Terv. The most popular brands of pipe tobacco were: Klub, Pipadohány,  
and Bulgar Pipadohány. The most popular brand of cigars was Csongor.

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## m. Holidays Observed in Hungary

January 1 - New Year. A legal holiday which was celebrated by various social activities, such as drinking parties.

March 15 - 1848 Hungarian Revolution. This was not a legal holiday. It was observed only in the schools with historical plays or programs of some sort.

April 4 - Liberation Day. This was the Government's and the Communists' most celebrated holiday in Hungary, during which they held an enormous formal parade, and many speeches were made.

Easter Sunday and Easter Monday. These were both legal holidays observed with religious ceremonies and services.

May 1 - Workers' Day. This was a legal holiday celebrated with parades and speeches on Stalin Ter.

Whit Sunday and Monday. This was not a legal holiday. It was observed with religious ceremonies and services.

August 20 - Constitution Day. This was a legal holiday, and was observed as Constitution Day by official speeches. It was also observed as Saint Stephen's Day with religious ceremonies and services.

November 7 - October Socialist Russian Revolution. In 1956 this was an important legal holiday; there were many speeches and parades. In 1957 it was not observed. [ ] in 1958 it will again be observed.

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December 25-26 - Christmas. These were both legal holidays, observed with family social activities and religious ceremonies and services.

## n. Carrying Money

The 100 forint bill was the largest denomination bill in Hungary. Nobody would have aroused suspicion by carrying these on his person. [ ] unless there was some reason for suspecting that a person had stolen the money, he could have carried several thousand forints with him without arousing suspicion. Some reasons for suspecting him would have been that he was unemployed, that it was the end of the month, or that he was supporting a large family on an inadequate salary. If a man had a job, and it was reasonable to assume that he was able to save a portion of his salary, [ ] while he would have aroused the curiosity of the people to whom he showed the several thousand forints, a completely acceptable explanation would have been that he was on his way to purchase a washing machine (cost: approximately 2,400 forints) or a TV set (cost: approximately 5,500 forints). [ ] he could have carried 20,000 forints with him without arousing suspicion.

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Street car fare was usually less than one forint; newspapers cost as much as 10 forints; public booth phones could be used only with special phone coins (see paragraph F, subparagraph 2,g); tips ran approximately one forint. [ ] one should have approximately 20 forints per day in one, two, and five forint coins, and 10 forint bills to facilitate purchase of low cost items.

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3. Privilege Licenses

## a. Hunting

[redacted] designated times in which certain kinds of game could be legally hunted. Except for deer [redacted] a special ticket had to be purchased for shooting a deer.

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## b. Fishing

Fishing gear was purchased in sports stores. [redacted] there were limits as to the size of fish one could have in one's possession and as to the times one could fish for the various kinds of fish. [redacted]

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## G. POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS AND CURRENCY CONTROLS

1. Controls

## a. Mailing

Ordinary letters and printed matter were mailed by putting on the proper stamps and dropping it in a mail box on the street. All other mail had to be handled by post office personnel.

Special handling. Those letters which required special handling (express level) had to be posted at the post office window.

Registered mail. A registered mail form had to be filled out and turned in together with the letter at the post office window. This form was stamped and one portion returned to the sender as his receipt.

Air Mail. It was not necessary to turn in air mail at the post office window; however, it had to be put in the air mail drop at the post office.

Parcel post. A parcel post form (szállító level) had to be filled out at the post office. This form together with the package was turned in at the parcel post window and the sender was given back a portion of this form as his receipt. There was a section on this form where one indicated whether or not he requested insurance on the package and if so, how much. [redacted] damaged mail was reimbursed according to the weight of the damaged or missing portion.

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## b. Delivery Time and Delays

Mail delivery took about one-and-a-half days within the city, two days between cities, and up to a week between a city and a rural address. Items were not frequently lost. However, on three occasions [redacted] letters lost that

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sent by special handling; no receipts were given for these. [redacted] the clerk had kept the money and torn up his letter. There were no conspicuous delays in mail handled within the country. Registered mail was more reliable than ordinary mail [redacted]

[redacted] the excellence of the Hungarian Post Office was widely publicized and praised in Hungary, and [redacted] in the opinion of most Hungarians it was deserving of this praise.

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## c. Censorship and Inspection

Officially, except for the purpose of detecting violations of postal regulations, there was no censorship or inspection of mail. Most Hungarians believed that there was no other censorship of mail within the country; however, they also believed that all incoming and outgoing foreign mail was rigidly inspected, and, if necessary, censored. [redacted]

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[redacted] a card system was maintained on all incoming and outgoing foreign mail. [redacted] the first letter from a new address in the foreign country or to a new address in Hungary was checked thoroughly and a card was made out on the new address; the succeeding letters were simply annotated on the card. [redacted] while this was believed by almost all Hungarians [redacted] never [redacted] anyone seeing any signs of tampering with the mail (other than the incident mentioned above).

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[redacted] the express purpose for establishing the border zone was to prevent Hungarians from escaping. [redacted]

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[redacted] there were no special measures of censorship applied in the border zone.

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## d. Mailing Printed Matter and Packages to the West

The procedure for mailing newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets was very simple. One tied the printed matter with cord, wrote the address on it, applied the stamps, and dropped it in a mail box. Any material of this sort printed by state presses was admissible for international mailing. Materials printed without the State's permission (that is, by an illegal press) was not admissible for international mailing. [redacted] not [redacted] possible for every piece of printed matter to be inspected by the postal authorities. [redacted] because of the card system, it would not have been advisable for one to address such matter to an address from which correspondence had previously been received. [redacted] printed matter so addressed would have been inspected.

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Books and packages could only be mailed to a Western country if one had applied and received a permit from the National Bank. On the application for this permit one reported what he wanted to send, to where, and the value of the article. The permit issued by the bank was pasted on the package and the package was turned in to the post office. [redacted] only those items whose value was very low were admissible for international mailing. [redacted]

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no technical books could be mailed to an address outside of the country. [redacted]

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[redacted] packages  
admissible for international mailing were limited to non-technical books and  
souvenirs, whose value was very low.

e. Postal Savings System

There were two types of postal savings accounts available: one, the  
prize savings account (nyeremény betét könyv), for which interest on the deposits  
was determined by a drawing every quarter; two, the interest-bearing savings ac-  
count (Kamatkozó betét könyv), for which the depositor received interest periodi-  
cally on the balance in his account. [redacted]

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There were two forms of the interest-bearing accounts: (1) the fixed deposit (leköt),  
in which one deposited his money for a certain period of time giving up all rights  
to withdraw this money during that period; (2) the regular deposit, in which one  
had access at all times to his money. The interest rates for the fixed deposit  
accounts was about twice as high as for the regular accounts. There were no iden-  
tification requirements when opening the account and one could have access to the  
account either by possessing the deposit book, or upon one's signature. Deposits  
and withdrawals could be made only at the post office where the account was opened.

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[redacted]  
while closing out an account would require filling out some forms, it would not  
require showing personal identification.

f. General Delivery

[redacted] windows in the post office entitled "Mail Remaining at the  
Post Office" (Postán Maradó Kuldemény). [redacted] people received letters  
at these windows addressed to them in care of their post office.

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[redacted]  
The only letters checked for a return address at the post office were  
registered letters. [redacted]

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[redacted] The  
return address usually appeared on the back of the envelope on the flap.

2. Rates

a. Mail Rates

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Type of Mail	Weight Up To -- Gr	Within the City	Within Hungary	To Czecho- slovakia	To Bulgaria	To Border- ing Countries	To Other Foreign Countries
Letters	20	.30	.60	.60	.70		1.00
	250	.60	1.20	1.20			
	500	1.00	2.00	2.00			
	1000			3.00			
	2000			4.00			
(a)					.50		.60
Postcards		.20	.50		.50		.60
Special Handling		1.40	2.00			6.00	2.00
(b)							3.00
(c)							
Printed Matter	10		.08				
	20		.12				
	50		.20				
	100		.30				
	250		.40				
	500		.60				
	1000		1.50				
	2000		2.80				
	3000		3.50				
(d)							.20
Samples	50		.20				
	100		.30				
	250		.40				
	500		.60				
	1000		1.50				
(e)							.20
Registered			1.40				2.00
Insured Mail (f)			1.00				
Insured Letters (g)							
Parcel Post	5000	3.20	5.00				
	6000	3.40	5.20				
	10,000	4.60	6.40				
	11,000	5.20	7.00				
	15,000	8.00	9.60				
	16,000	8.60	10.40				
	20,000	9.60	12.60				
(h)							
(i)	5000	1.00					
	10,000	2.00					
	20,000	3.00					
Air Mail (j)							

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- (a) for every additional 20 grams
  - (b) with a package
  - (c) charge for a return receipt was one forint
  - (d) for every 50 grams
  - (e) for every 50 grams, but at least .40 forints
  - (f) for every 1,000 forints declared value
  - (g) within Hungary, registered letter fee plus insured mail fee
  - (h) Large or fragile packages were 50 percent more.
- The fee for collecting postage from receiver was .40 forint.
- (i) Fees for delivering packages to the receiver's home.

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## b. Money Orders

Money orders were sent by filling out a money order form at the post office and turning this in with the money at the window. The post office delivered cash to the receiver of the money order. The largest amount of money that could be sent at one time was 10,000 forints.

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The following rates for money orders sent within Hungary

<u>Value of Money Order</u>	<u>Fee</u>
for up to 50 forints	.70 forints
100 forints	1.00 forints
500 forints	2.20 forints
1,000 forints	3.20 forints
2,000 forints	5.20 forints
5,000 forints	12.20 forints
10,000 forints	25.20 forints

## H. EMPLOYMENT

1. Procedures

The only official government agency which aided the unemployed in finding jobs was the Office of Man Power Reserves (Munka Erő Tartalékok Hivatala - MTH)

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It was primarily an organ for serving the young unemployed. It had affiliations with all types of professions and trades and some of the services it performed were: sending men to trade schools, or various other courses which would prepare them for a trade or a particular type of job in a factory; and placing men in positions as apprentices to certified tradesmen or professional men to enable them to learn a trade or profession.

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College graduates were often enlisted by enterprises in need of their skills or knowledge. Universities and colleges often operated student placement offices for aiding their graduates in finding jobs.

Adults who were unemployed usually first reported their unemployed status to the union. [ ] the unions in Hungary were, officially, organizations by and for the workers, not government organs. Party leaders, however, held the most responsible positions in them, and through these the Party controlled the unions. Almost everyone in Hungary belonged to one of these unions. Men for whose profession there was no union were members of the union in control of the establishment in which they worked. [ ]

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[ ] the National Council of the Unions (Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa - SZOT) [ ] was the central council for unions in Hungary. Those unemployed who did not belong to any union also reported to SZOT. Newspaper want ads were also consulted by the unemployed. Last, the individual could apply on his own to enterprises which he believed were hiring workers.

## 2. Checkbacks and Documents Required

### a. Checkbacks

Every factory or enterprise in Hungary had a personnel division where mission was to maintain a record of all personal data on each of their employees.

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[ ] Some of the data included in these records were: the organizations an individual belonged to, a record of his attendance at political meetings, any incidents which indicated that he was not politically reliable, a record of his work performance, the background of his parents, information on his family, etc. Whenever an individual was being considered for employment, a report was requested by the personnel division of the factory to which he was applying from the personnel division of the factory where he was last employed. The character of the report received determined to a great extent whether the individual received the position or not. In order to receive the more important positions, the applicant's personal record had to be completely free of derogatory information.

### b. Required Documents

The basic documents required to obtain any kind of employment were personal identification and work book. [ ] for jobs which required that the applicant be a member of a particular union, the applicant also needed his union book. For jobs which required that the applicant have a degree of some sort, he was required to show his diploma. For the more important positions (particularly those in sensitive installations) it was to the applicant's advantage to secure from the personnel division of his previous place of employment a personal record and hand carry this with him when applying for the job.

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The only documents required to obtain employment as a common laborer in a factory were personal identification and work book. [ ]

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[ ] the only documents that were required to obtain employment as a floor sweeper or lavatory cleaner who moves from department to department were the personal identification and the work book. These jobs were poorly paid and consequently not much sought after; as a result the employer could not have been very particular about whom he employed.

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[ ] a position as a clerk in the plans and development department of a factory [ ] because such positions were more desirable, more sought after, it was necessary for the applicant to have received a good personal report from his former personnel division. [ ] the minimum required documents for obtaining a position as a junior engineer in the research and development department of a restricted installation were the personal identification, the work book, and a diploma. For such a position [ ] one hand-carried his personal record from the former place of employment. For such a position, it was mandatory that one have a perfectly clean personal record. [ ] several advertisements in the newspapers which requested that the applicants include an autobiography with their applications. Such advertisements were usually concerned only with positions which required an applicant have a degree.

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#### c. Working Hours

In 1956, prior to the Revolution, [ ] articles in the Szabad Nép Újság about working hours in factories. In factories which had two shifts, the hours for the two shifts were: 0600-1400 hours, and 1400-2200 hours. In factories which had three shifts, the hours for the three shifts were: 0600-1400 hours, 1400-2200 hours, and 2200-0600 hours. Business office hours were usually from 0900 hours (or 0830) to 1700 hours (or 1630).

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#### d. Types of Employment Available

[ ] jobs requiring no professional skills or particular abilities were difficult to find; a great number of people were not qualified for any other kind of position. Some of these jobs were helpers, on the job trainees, clerks or sales people, public transportation workers, and miners. [ ] never [ ] want ads in the newspapers for jobs of this sort, but [ ] want ads for skilled labor and for jobs requiring professional skills.

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#### e. Restrictions on Entrance to Factory Areas

[ ] factories in BUDAPEST: United Incandescent and Light Factory (Egyesült Izzó és Lámpa Gyar) [ ] Diós Győr  
Lenin Iron Works (Lenin Kohászati Művek Diós Győr) [ ]  
[ ] Telephone Factory (Telephone Gyar) [ ] Beloiannisz.  
All of these factories required entrance permits. [ ] this entrance permit business was a general "sickness" in Hungary and it was talked about and joked about. [ ] all factories and installations, except the most insignificant, required entrance permits; [ ]  
In all of these factories the workers' entrance permits were checked when they entered the plant and when they left. [ ]

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[ ] two security regulations generally enforced in the war industry plants; they were: one, visitors to these plants who had no real need to actually enter the plant, but had only come to see someone working there, were

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taken into a receiving room next to the gate where they met and talked with the person they had come to see. [redacted]

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[redacted] two, entrance permits for Beloiannis contained numbers preceded by a letter. [redacted] these letters indicated to which department the carrier had access.

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#### f. Miscellaneous

Streetcar was the usual form of transportation to and from work. [redacted] factory workers usually wore their oldest clothes to work; he saw many of them wearing the bib-type overalls. In cold weather he also saw several, who apparently worked outside, wearing heavy quilted jackets and trousers.

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### I. SENSITIVE INSTALLATIONS

#### 1. Employment Requirements

[redacted] while the documentation requirements for employment in a sensitive installation were the same as those for employment in a regular factory, the requirements for the former concerning the applicant's personal record was much more exacting. [redacted] it was a general policy throughout Hungary that the applicant's background had to be impeccable for employment in those installations considered more important from the military point of view or from the point of view of their importance to the government. There was a great deal of emphasis placed on the applicant's personal record (káderzés) in considering him for employment. At the Military Technical Institute applicants for civilian positions were rigorously examined politically before being examined to determine whether they were able to do the work or not. Applicants for positions in sensitive installations had to have spotless personal records, that is, there could not be anything in their past that aroused suspicions in the minds of the examiners as to whether this man was a good Communist, completely trustworthy, and loyal to the government. He was not acceptable if his parents were wealthy land owners prior to the Soviet occupation; or if at any time he indicated in any way (and it had been noted down) that his political views were not in line with the Party doctrine. [redacted]

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[redacted] incidents in which the examiners upon finding something missing from or unsatisfactorily covered in the personal records, wrote back to the applicant's birth place or previous place of employment or residence requesting additional information.

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Based on his experience at the Military Technical Institute in matters concerning the hiring of civilians and on his general knowledge and hearsay of employment procedures in Hungary, [redacted] most positions in sensitive installations were filled through personal acquaintances in the installation's hiring office.

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#### 2. Security Measures in Sensitive Installations

[redacted] guards were stationed at the entrances to the various department within the plant. [redacted] when leaving the Telephone Factory and the Beloiannis Factory, workers were subjected to body inspections by some sort of a magnetic machine which supposedly detected whether or not they were carrying any metallic parts out with them. He also heard that workers leaving these factories were required to show their billfolds.

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## J. RESTRICTED AREAS OTHER THAN BORDER ZONES

1. Types of Restricted Areas

The only restricted area other than the border zone [redacted] was the area surrounding the Kőrvágó Szőlő Uranium Mine, which was located near PÉCS. [redacted]

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[redacted] once the inhabitants of this area were a special group that lived in the area for generations. At the time this article was written, however, they were already a mixed group - due to the great influx of uranium mine workers.

2. Entry to Restricted Area

[redacted] an inhabitant of this area could have most easily entered and left it.

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K. BORDER CONTROLS AND BORDER ZONES1. Special Regulations

## a. Two Areas of the Border Zone

The border zone in Hungary was a strip of land approximately 15 km wide which stretched along that area of Hungary which borders on Yugoslavia and Austria. The 100 meters of this zone nearest the border was completely evacuated. [redacted] the border guard was in charge of document controls in this area. [redacted] the district police were in charge of document controls in the other area. [redacted] entrance to the evacuated area was forbidden to everyone except the border guard.

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## b. Miscellaneous

[redacted] entrance to the border zone area had to be made at special, designated points. [redacted] one's border zone entrance permit stated at which point one could enter the border zone. [redacted] lateral travel parallel to the border was controlled by division into travel zones. [redacted] all security and control measures were more rigorously enforced in the border zone than in other parts of Hungary. [redacted] surprise document checks were more frequent in the border zone than in the interior.

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## c. Documents Required for Travel to Foreign Countries

[redacted] that passports could be applied for to visit the Western countries. [redacted] these passports were valid for travel in any of the Western European countries, but were not valid for countries overseas. The passport was the only document required for travel to Western countries. Travel to other Satellite countries required that the traveler have either a passport, or that he have a travel permit and his passport.

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2. Clandestine Crossings

[redacted] the only way the border could be crossed with a minimum of risk was with the help of a border guard and [redacted] to cross with a native guide was very dangerous. The illegal border crosser had to have access

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to positive information as to where the border patrols would be and at what times. this type of information could only have been supplied by a member of the border guard. the sections of Hungary bordering on Czechoslovakia and Rumania were the easiest to cross illegally.

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in a newsreel a filled-in lake located somewhere on the Austrian-Hungarian border. It was approximately two kilometers long and 100 m wide. This was the only natural object

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guard towers in this film, and also at SZOBB these towers were located every 100 m or so all along the border. In the film border patrols with dogs

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All the border guards were Hungarians. an incident concerning the bribing of a border guard. The individual who did the bribing had allegedly succeeded in having himself committed to the Loverek Sanatorium, a tuberculosis sanatorium, located very close to the Yugoslav border and he escaped into Yugoslavia with the help of bribed border guards.

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#### L. HANDLING DOCUMENTS OF DECEASED PERSONS

##### 1. Channels

the personal identification book of a deceased individual had to be turned in to the police station.

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in-structions for turning in this document were contained in the book itself. if the individual had been a Party member, his Party membership book would also have to be turned in. the next of kin were permitted to retain all other documents of the deceased individual. a burial permit was required.

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in the case of violent or accidental death, an official from the Institute of Forensic Medicine (Törvényszéki Orvostani Tudományos Intézet) was the first to be called to the scene to take custody of the body.

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in such cases the police would have handled the documents.

#### M. PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

there were two state-owned supply outlets for purchasing radio communications equipment; they were: one, the Motorcycle-Radio-Electric Shops (Kerékpár Rádió Villamoság Szaküzlet - KERAVILL) in these stores it was possible to purchase only major assemblies; and two, the Amateur Radio Operators' Stores (Amatőr Rádiós Bolt)

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in these it was possible to purchase all parts. in order to purchase any of this equipment, the purchaser had to have a permit and he could only obtain this permit by becoming a member of some radio club. these clubs were checked periodically.

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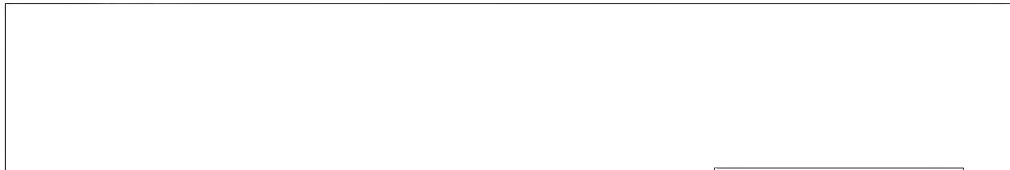
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COMMENTS:



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2. [redacted] this theater [redacted]  
was leased and operated by a union.
3. After the Revolution in 1956, because of the roles its members and its newspaper had played in it, the Writers' Society was disbanded by the government and the publication of its newspaper was stopped. [redacted]  
[redacted] the government had established a Literature Council (Irodalmi Tanács) in place of the disbanded Writers' Society. [redacted] this council was an official organ of the government. [redacted]  
[redacted]

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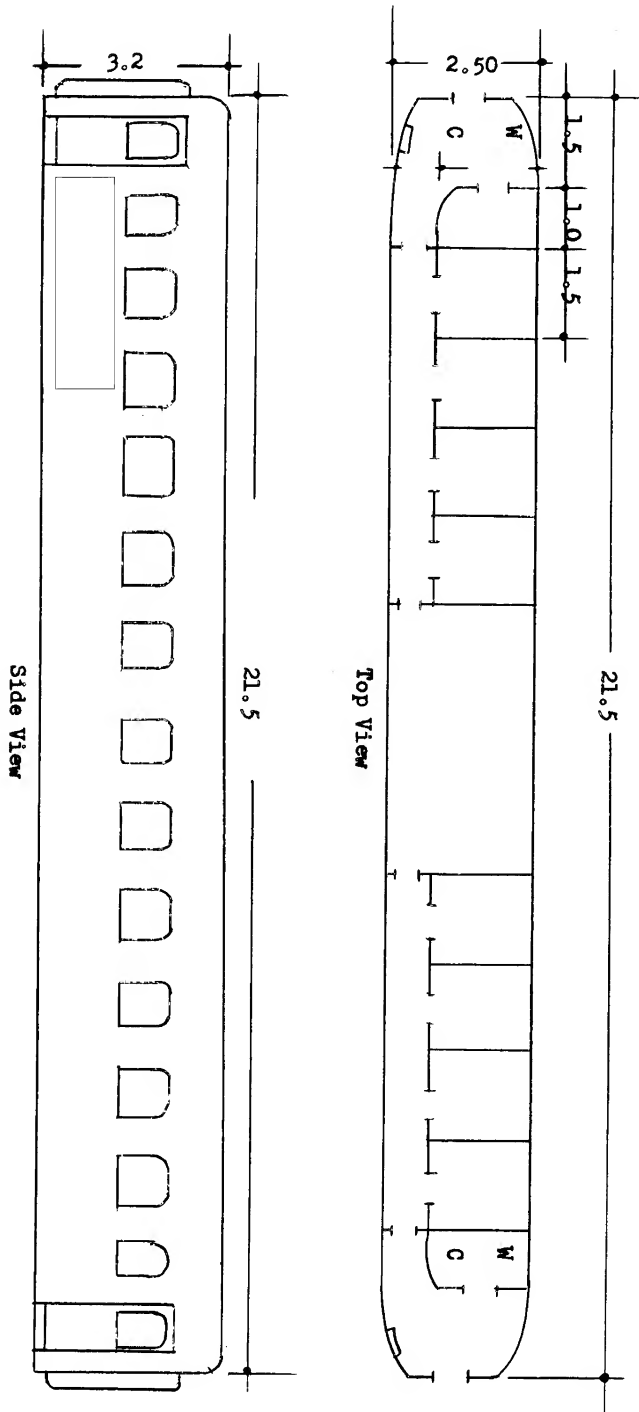
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Note: All dimensions are in meters.

SKETCH OF PASSENGER CAR OF INTERNATIONAL TRAIN

Annex A

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Annex B

SKETCH OF WORKER'S WEEKLY TICKET

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5 cm

DOLGOZÓK HETI JEGYE

F. V. V. C 8605

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

Weeks of the Year

MUNKÁBA MUNKÁBÓL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

To Work From Work

Sections for days of the week

10 cm

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## 5 cm

## Weeks of the Year

• Lines on which  
this ticket  
could be used .

This section  
punched by  
conductor on  
Monday

**Tuesday**

**Wednesday**

Thursday

Friday

**Saturday**

## Sunday

F. V. V. Fővárosi Villamos Vállalat (Capitol Streetcar Enterprise)

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Annex D

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SKETCH OF THREE TYPES OF STREETCAR TICKETS

6 cm

1	5	.	FVV
3	6	.	C 804
5	7	.	
7	8	.	35 240
9	9	.	
11	10	.	
13	11	.	1 3 5 7
15	12	.	9 11 13 15
17	13	.	17 19 21 23
19	14	.	25 27 29 31
21	15	.	33 35 37 39
23	16	.	41 43 45 47
25	17	.	49 51 53 55
27	18	.	57 59 61 63
29	19	.	65 67 69 71
31	20	.	73 75 77 79
	21	22	81 83 85 87
	23	24	1 89 91 93 95 FA
	2	3 4	K A R N1 Pe Cs Gy Ro

6.5 cm

Date Hours Streetcar Lines

Figure 2 -  
Regular One-Trip Ticket

5 cm

10 cm

1956

Figure 3 -  
Monthly or Yearly Non-  
Photograph Ticket

10 cm

5 cm

1956

Figure 1 --  
Transportation  
Worker's Free Pass

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